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Editorial

THE PEOPLE ARE READY

The is a ravidly changing attitude on the part of the rank and file of our citizens toward the war. Before Pearl Harbor many hoped that Hitler could be beaten without Then, until a few weeks ago, many of our people hoped that a great war production and tax effort could put the army in the hands of our allies and enable them to turn the tide with only a "token" force of American soldiers.

Of late we have sensed a change in attitude. It is now dawning upon the American people that Uncle Sam must furnish the manpower too, in addition to the weapons and the money and the leadership.

England can and will fight a superb defensive war. But it is gradually drawing on us that the Hitler-ite bastions of Europe must be stormed and liberated by American manpower. The New World must come in person to the rescue of the Old World.

And as this fact is realized by the American people, their determination becomes grim. Woe indeed to any who stand in the path of a hindrance to victory. As America prepares for a blood bath, it is "all out" on every front. The temper of the American people is reaching a white heat. When once you get up the dander of 130 million Americans the result will be amazing to behold.

CHURCHILL IN 1915

(From Chattanooga Times)

If the Times quotes Mr. Churchill often, it is because his words have seemed solid things to which to cling when the storm gets rough-est. A political writer, Mrs. Jay G. Hayden, has recalled a certain speech Mr. Churchill made under somewhat tragic circumstances in November, 1915, and declares that the Prime Minister could well make that same speech to his critics today.

Mr. Churchill had been blamed for the failure of the Dardanelles expedition. He had been forced out of the post of First Lord of the Admiralty. He had been removed from membership in the inner war council, had resigned his $30,000-a-year soft snap as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and had asked for a front-line military command.

Attired in the uniform of a British major, he said his farewells to the House of Commons.

And during that speech, he uttered these prophetic words:

"There is no reason to be disheartened about the progress of the war. We are passing through a bad time now, and it will probably be worse before it is better. But that it will be better, if we only endure and persevere, I have no doubt whatever.

"The old wars were decided by their episodes rather than by their tendencies. In this war the tendencies are far more important than the episodes. Without winning any sensational victories we may win this war. It is not necessary in order to win the war to push German lines back over all the territory absorbed, or even to pierce them. While the German lines extend far beyond their own frontiers and while her flag flies over great capitals and subjected provinces, while all the circumstances of military success attend her armies, Germany may be defeated more fatally in the second and the years of this war than if the Allies had entered Berlin in the first.

"Some of the smaller states are hypnotized by Germany's military pomp and precision. They see the glitter, they see the episode, but what they do not see and realize is the capacity of the ancient and mighty nations against whom Germany is warring to endure adversity, to put up with disappointment and mismanagement, to renew their strength, to toil on with boundless sufferings to the achievement of the greatest cause for which men ever fought."

America and England must prepare "to toil with boundless suffering." Bad news will continue, but it should be used as a spur, not as a soporific.

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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Nazis' Drive Into Don River Sector Endangers Rich Caucasus Oil Fields; Jones Warns U. S. of Inflation Peril; FDR Says Tire Seizure Is Possible

(EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.)

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel (left), receives report from General Navarini, commander of Italian forces supporting the Nazi armies in Egypt. The picture, made after the German victories in Libya, was received from a neutral source.

RUSSIA: *Nazi Menace*

Breaking through the Russian front east of Kursk and Kharkov, a Nazi armored assault had driven 100 miles into the upper basin of the Don river and given Adolf Hitler his first significant success in his summer offensive against the Reds.

With both sides throwing in all available manpower and equipment, the greatest armored battle in history raged.

To hard-pressed Marshal Timoshenko it must have seemed that he faced more disastrous threats than he could meet. Although outstrategic gallantly and fighting grimly, his lines had been penetrated steadily back. Violent command had centered around Voronezh, key link between Russia's central and southern armies.

And the goal, as before, was the rich oil fields of the Caucasus to the southeast. Possession of this prize would remove Hitler's chief fear for Hitler's mechanized legions.

Two immediate targets of the Nazi offensive were the Don river, one of Russia's chief transportation arteries, and the Moscow-Rostov railway which parallels the Don and feeds much of the Soviet's industrial and military machine.

Meanwhile in Egypt, Marshal Rommel's headlong drive had been stopped by the British under General Auchinleck. Refusing to be bottled up in stationary fortresses, the "Auk" had chosen his own battleground where he turned on the Nazi army. The site was a narrow funnel-shaped area between El Alamein on the seacoast and the Qattara marshes 40 miles inland. Here, aided by reinforcements from the south and sharking blows by the RAF and their American and Free Allies, he had brought to a halt the Axis steamroller headed for Alexandria and the Suez canal.

INFLATION: *Perils Revealed*

Like a stern pedagogue pounding the three R's into the skulls of his scholars, gray-haired Jesse Jones, secretary of commerce, read the American people a lecture on the ABC's of economics.

His theme: The dangers of inflation. Mr. Jones said that the American people will have "over $30,000,000 more income in 1943 than the value of the things for which the money will be spent" and termed this "a potential inflationary gap greater than any the world has ever known."

The secretary's remarks followed hard on press conference warning by President Roosevelt that it would be necessary for Americans to adopt a national economic policy which would control inflation.

Among maxims Mr. Jones laid down were:

"No business man or industrialist can expect higher prices for his products without paying higher prices for having them made."

AIR TRANSPORT: *Saga of Service*

The answer to what had become of civilian luxury airliners taken over by the army after Pearl Harbor came when it was announced that these planes were among craft that had flown 5,000,000 miles during the past five months ruching war equipment and personnel to strategic points in the Pacific.

The saga of this bold aerial venture included chapters highlighting the heroism of hundreds of pilots.

TIRPITZ: *Reds Foil Plans*

On the loose again from her Norwegian fjord refuge, the powerful Nazi battleship Tirpitz had harried Allied convoys on the U. S.-British supply route to northern Russia, until two well-aimed torpedoes from a Soviet submarine damaged the raider and drove her to cover.

A Red communique revealed that the action saved a big Allied convoy and let the merchantmen through to Russia intact. The communique reported that a German naval squadron in which three heavy cruisers and eight destroyers accompanied the Tirpitz had aimed to intercept the convoy carrying arms to Russia. The crippling attack on the Tirpitz, however, was said to have disrupted their operation and permitted all ships to reach the safety of a north Russian port.

MANPOWER: *19,900,000 Needed*

One out of every six Americans faced the prospect of being inducted into war activities—military and industrial—during 1942 and 1943. At least that was the belief of Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry of the War Manpower commission, who declared that 19,900,000 persons would be required.

Of the "staggering" total, he said, 10,500,000 men and women must be put to work in war industries this year and 2,500,000 more in 1943. Of the remaining 6,900,000, McSherry estimated, 5,000,000 will be inducted into the armed forces during 1942 and 3,500,000 next year.

WAR PRODUCTION: *Nelson 'Realigns'*

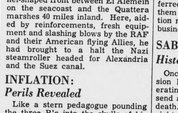
With the headache of an organization shakeup happily out of the way, War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson turned with obvious relief to a consolidation of the WPB's future activities.

The chairman said that the WPB had now reached the end of the tooling up period and was going ahead with the task of conversion, especially of the nation's smaller plants. He said there was little "fat" in the civilian economy, but stressed the fact that vital civilian needs must be taken care of because the economy—although "thin"—must be kept healthy.

Forecast for some time, the WPB's "realignment" program brought William L. Batt in as vice chairman, or "chief of staff," leaving Nelson free to devote his time to essential policies. It had the effect also of making Batt chairman of the requirements committee, and Donald Knowlson, present director of industry operation, became the other vice chairman.

CHINA WAR: *Sad Anniversary*

As China's war with Japan entered its sixth year, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek bravely assured his 450,000,000 countrymen that "Japan's collapse was only a question of time." Chiang declared that the United States "is bound to deal with her first and most threatening enemy, Japan" and "is beginning to



CHIANG KAI-SHEK
"Matter of Time."

discharge her supremely important duty in the Pacific."

Meanwhile Chiang's peasant army was heartened by the Doolittle bombing blows struck recently by United States air forces against the Jap invaders.

Summing up the price Nippon has already paid for its attempt to swallow China, an army spokesman reported that 1,000,000 Japs had been killed and 1,500,000 wounded in five years of war.

In spite of brave words, the stark fact remained that China's position was desperately grave. Japan was steadily severing her communications. With all but air-borne supplies from her allies cut off, China had to depend on her own slender resources and her undersized, poorly armed peasant army to carry on the fight against the Mikado's strong forces.

CANADA: *War Transformation*

From a placid agricultural country, Canada has been transformed into a giant war factory from which men, planes, tanks, guns and foodstuffs are pouring across the Atlantic to Britain and the other fighting fronts.

This picture of the war's impact on our neighbor of the north was painted in an official report which told a vivid tale of the Dominion's industrial progress.

RUBBER: *Tire Confiscation?*

The administration's nation-wide rubber hunt had produced disappointing results. Only a portion of the hoped-for scrap rubber stock pile had been turned in and meanwhile 30,000,000 American motorists continued to roll along on steadily thinning tires.

Hence it was not a surprise when President Roosevelt declared at a press conference that if war conditions grew worse, the government might be forced to confiscate every automobile tire in the country.

The President tempered his warning with the statement that rationed gasoline would be provided. He emphasized, he was trying to save the tire industry, synthetic and rubber.

Mr. Roosevelt's review of the situation came after the army, the navy and the Petroleum Coordinator for War's office had appealed to Detroit motorists to discontinue immediately all unnecessary use of gasoline, regardless of what their ration cards might entitle them to. A joint statement said joyriding in the gas rationed area was preventing war workers from getting enough motor fuel to get to work and back and was threatening to hamper seriously the war production program.

Fortunate were congressmen, members of congressional committees, other government officials and candidates for public office. For under regulations promulgated by the OPA the permanent East coast rationing, which limits them to "basic mileage," does not apply to them. While the German lines extend far beyond their own frontiers and while her flag flies over great capitals and subjected provinces, while all the circumstances of military success attend her armies, Germany may be defeated more fatally in the second and the years of this war than if the Allies had entered Berlin in the first.

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SABOTEURS: *History Recalled*

Once before a military commission had sat in Washington dealing with evidence that was to death. That was 77 years ago when eight defendants were tried in the dingy old penitentiary building for the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Now again, a military commission sat in Washington. This time it was to pass sentence on eight Nazi saboteurs who had landed on the East coast to launch a campaign of destruction against American arms plants. The trial this time was held in the new department of justice building.

In proceedings marked with the utmost secrecy that characterized the former trial, the prisoners learned whether they were to meet a firing squad or go to the gallows—for death was the penalty they faced.

Observers also noted the coincidence between the two famous trials—eight defendants in each case—remembered that eight of the Lincoln conspirators, including a woman, Mary Surratt, were put to death.

MISCELLANY:

SYDNEY: A highway capable of maintaining heavy military traffic has been completed across the trackless northern territory of Australia, in a little more than a year, a government report revealed. The highway is so designed that army vehicles will not be halted during the rainy season. Civilian road workers, including several United States engineers, worked on the project.

Lights of New York
by L. L. STEVENSON

Meanderings and Meditations: Soldiers and sailors from all over the world strolling Broadway . . . Between Forty-second street and Fiftieth, lads from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Scotland, Norway and some from England whose speech is the broad dialect of Yorkshire . . . All clear-eyed, upstanding, alert . . . and remarkably well behaved . . . Junior officers of the merchant marine, their blue uniforms somewhat worn, also taking in the sights . . . Self-conscious-looking men and women going into the subways and boarding buses with their arms burdened with hoes, rakes and other garden implements . . . Almost everyone with a bit of a yard will have a vegetable garden this year . . . Even penthouse dwellers . . . But their beans, beets, onions, lettuce and a few stalks of corn of course will have a border of flowers.

A chewing gum peddler at Forty-sixth street looking astonished as the woman who drops a nickel into his box actually takes a package . . . Victor Moore and William Gaxton, again in vaudeville, walking along jauntily with grins and hand waves for friends . . . School girls and boys selling defense-bond-and-cigarette packages from which they extract a bond for each package being turned down . . . A panhandler watching enviously and muttering his disapproval of such competition . . . Katharine Cornell crossing Broadway at Forty-fourth street unrecognized by those hurrying along, fearful that the light will change before they reach safety . . . Everyone always in a hurry.

A soldier collapsing on Forty-fourth street . . . So many Red Cross trained actresses rushing to his assistance before the Stage Door canteen that cops have to keep the crowds back . . . The soldier, having been revived, gets up, looks at his lovely rescuers and almost passes out again . . . But he recovers and hurries away as if ashamed of all the attention he has attracted . . . Tall movie ushers, all six feet or more in altitude, hurriedly pressed into service to restore order among lines of youngsters impatiently waiting to be admitted. The kids, impressed by size, stand docilely among lines of youngsters impatiently waiting to be admitted. The kids, impressed by size, stand docilely . . . Tall movie ushers, all six feet . . . Tall movie ushers, all six feet or more in altitude, hurriedly pressed into service to restore order . . . A dashing blonde being towed through the throng by a huge dog which looks and acts as if quite well satisfied with its job . . . A doggone good job.

A junk collector, the cow bells on his wagon sounding as though a herd of horses were bound at twilight, larruping his ancient horse at a traffic officer motions for him to move on . . . Apparently without delay . . . A grand dame of the old school, assisted by a footman, a doorman, her chauffeur and a gold-headed cane, getting out of an ancient but still glittering limousine . . . and a messenger girl, whose uniform appears to have been made for someone twice her size, watching as if fascinated . . . Maybe she's dreaming of some day getting a great lady herself . . . But probably hoping that she won't be in many physical infirmities . . . A rubicund-faced old gentleman, with tufts of hair escaping from under his cap, joking with a friend about being caught by the draft.

* * *

Sign in a Forty-second street store window: "Candy Mailed to England" . . . A crowd surrounding a pitchman demonstrating a compound for cleaning eyeglasses . . . Any kind of a free show interests the sophisticated New Yorkers . . . The green of Bryant park a bit of midtown eye relief . . . Sixth avenue now showing no signs that it underwent a major operation when a subway was dug beneath it . . . Or that it was not so long ago overshadowed by an elevated line . . . Motorists swerving suddenly to avoid two grown boys battling in the middle of the street . . . The city-trained birds flying away when a traffic officer's whistle his pout and comes toward them.

* * *

Red Ears: Recently a woman and her very young daughter were spectators at a rehearsal of "Inner Sanctum Mysteries." The script called for one of the actors to be slapped by a feminine member of the cast who was to walk away in disgust. Everything went as had been done the slapping. All went well until the actor actually was slapped. The little girl visitor looked on with startled eyes, then said in a stage whisper: "Mama, why doesn't he hit back like papa?"

Bell Syndicate—WNU Features.

Newsboy Turns His Cash Into War Bonds

MONTEREY, CALIF.—During the last two years, Daniel Garcia, 12, has sold newspapers at the Presidio of Monterey. During that time he had paid all his personal expenses, has salted away $625 in national defense bonds, and made a loan of $200. He sells papers while attending the sixth grade.

Farm Topics

Farm Acreage Yield Increase Is Needed

Conservation of Soil Must Still Be Practiced

Greater emphasis on increasing yields to the acre to meet wartime production goals is urged by the wartime committee on conservation at the New York state college of agriculture.

This is recommended in place of expanding tilled land acreage "which should be the last resort," the committee said. Other recommendations include:

Any necessary expansion of acreage for clean-tilled crops should be first on land least subject to soil and water losses.

All agricultural leaders and workers should encourage and help farmers to plant all sloping land on the contour.

Greater use should be made of existing demonstration farms in connection with small community meetings and to show results of various crop practices.

Efforts should be made to have all new sloping orchards and vineyards planted on the contour.

A rough, trashy tillage type of cultivation should be encouraged in sod orchards which will be broken as a source of nitrogen.

Farmers should be encouraged to practice conservation to prevent a recurrence of the tremendous waste of soil resources that occurred in World War I.

The committee making these recommendations consists of agronomists, economists, pomologists, agricultural engineers, and soil conservationists at the college.

AGRICULTURE IN INDUSTRY

By FLORENCE C. WEED

(This is one of a series of articles showing how farm products are finding an important market in industry.)

Sugar Beets

Napoleon might be called the father of the sugar beet industry since he fostered the growing of this which chemists learned how to extract sugar from beets. In our wartime crisis, it is an important cash crop, valued at 63 million dollars annually.

The chief product is sugar, refined beet sugar which competes with cane sugar. Their refined beet sugar industry has received some government protection through the Sugar Act of 1937 which requires that 23 per cent of our national requirement of sugar shall be from beet sugar, variety.

By-products of the industry have not been widely developed. Wet beet pulp from the factories is converted into animal feeds and the green beet tops are fed to livestock.

Beet molasses is not palatable as cane molasses is, so it is subjected to the "Steffen process" which recovers a great part of the sugar with the aid of finely ground lime. Molasses which has not been treated is sold for cattle feed and for the manufacture of yeast and alcohol. Experiments are being conducted to find ways of utilizing beet pulp as a base in fermentation industries and as a source of pectin and some other acids.

The main beet-producing states in order of their importance are Colorado, California, Nebraska, Michigan, Utah, Wyoming and Montana. Midwest states which have some beet-growing sections are Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and North and South Dakota.

About 80 factories are being operated to produce the beet sugar.

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Tree Tobacco Insecticide

The possibility that tree tobacco, now a worthless weed in the arid sections of Mexico and southwestern United States, may become a valuable cash crop is seen by United States scientists who have extracted from it anabasine, a valuable insecticide. The product was not discovered in the tree-tobacco plant until 1935, although it had been produced synthetically and found in an Asiatic plant six years earlier than the first test in the U. S.

Farm Topics

Horse Is Important Source of War Power

Tips Are Given for Better Care of Helpful Animal

By J. L. EDMONDS

(Professor of Horse Husbandry, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.)

With horses being a more important source of farm power than in many years, here are some tips on making the horse a more reliable and cheaper source of farm power.

1. **Use a variety of feeds to fill all the requirements of a ration—nutrients of the proper amount and proportions, bulk enough for satisfy in digestion and a high degree of palatability.**

2. Feed according to individual needs. Horses probably vary more than other stock in individual feed requirements.

3. **Feed according to the job. Failure to adjust feed to the work being done causes the waste of much feed and occasionally results in the loss of good horses.**

4. Use only feeds of good quality. Horses may safely eat considerable amounts of cheap, coarse, rough feed if it is wholesome.

5. **Be punctual about feeding times. The horse is a creature of habit and shows his appreciation of punctuality, regularity and cleanliness in feeding by increased thrift.**

6. Home-grown rations are usually cheapest. Very satisfactory rations may be composed entirely or almost entirely of home-grown feeds.

7. The weight of the horse and the protection it has at night and Act of 1937 which requires that 23 per cent of our national requirement of sugar shall be from beet sugar, variety.

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Roof Laying Faults

Faults in laying metal roofs and use of improper paints to protect them after being laid will cause trouble or unnecessary expense later on farm buildings.

Many metal roofs on farm buildings are laid over slats. G. R. Shier, specialist in agricultural engineering, Ohio State university, says that only corrugated metal has enough stiffness to be laid over slats without courting trouble. Other metal roofing should be placed over solid sheathing.

All types of metal roofing should be nailed every eight inches along the side lap even when the spacing of the sheets makes it necessary to insert short strips to provide places for nailing. It is almost impossible to lay metal roofs which will not leak on nearly flat-topped sheds attached to barns.

Increase of Dairy Cows

The number of dairy cows in Ohio and in the United States increased 3 per cent in 1941, and the number of dairy calves and heifers was the largest on record. The increase in cow numbers in 1942 probably will exceed the 1941 increase.

Cheap garden, field, or lawn seeds usually are the most expensive that can be purchased. Low germination weed contamination, and dirt are the three chief factors that make some seed sell for less.

Walls of Old Fort Pitt Found Intact

Bastion May Be Restored as National Park Feature.

PITTSBURGH—The walls of historic old Fort Pitt, built by the British in 1759, have been "frozen and preserved" since French and Indian war days, national park service officials have found after an inspection of test diggings here.

Digging under streets and railroad yards in the busy "Point" area of Pittsburgh, WPA workers have unearthed portions of the wall of the old bastion that once was the "Gateway to the West," in accordance with plans of the Point park commission to eventually turn the site into a park.

The findings were examined by Dr. A. R. Kelly, chief of the archeological division of the national park service, and Dr. T. Borreson, also of the NPS, expert on Eighteenth century fortifications, who helped restore the battlefields at Yorktown and Fort Niagara.

"I was surprised and pleased to see that the walls are in such a remarkable state of preservation," Dr. Kelly said. "It is remarkable that the Point has been so completely covered over with several feet of fill that has frozen conditions and preserved them."

Dr. Kelly said he considered the findings "highly significant" and that an inspection of the sections uncovered indicates that practically the entire fort can be excavated.

"The wall is the real goods," he declared. "It is practically as good as when built by the British 190-odd years ago."

The officials will report their findings to the national park service, which has been asked to sponsor a national park at the Point, where the Allegheny and Monongahela merge to form the Ohio river.

Wife of Mayor Saves Bet for Two Soldiers

DETROIT—A batch of cookies baked by Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries Jr., wife of Detroit's mayor, has won an argument for two army privates stationed at Savannah, Ga.

The privates, William Day and Robert Garden of Detroit, wrote Mrs. Jeffries that they had been bragging to a couple of fellow soldiers from Milwaukee that Detroit had the best cookies in the best beer, the best mayor, and so on until the Milwaukee lads bet the mayor's wife couldn't even bake cookies. The losers of the wager were to do the other's laundry for two weeks.

The letter was signed "hopefully yours," Mrs. Jeffries said, adding: "What can could I do? I baked a batch of cookies, fixed up a box and put in some cigarettes and candy. I wrote them a letter and so that there should be no doubt encloses an affidavit certifying that the 'cookies were made by Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries Jr.'"

Friends of the Detroit soldiers said they reported the cookies were delicious and the laundry service enjoyable.

Beachcombers in Britain Recover War Materials

LONDON.—Beachcombing is becoming a profitable business on the shores of Great Britain. The military of war transport has reminded the public that awards will be offered for cargo or equipment recovered from the sea or washed up on beaches, while failure to give notice of a chance for salvage may result in loss of awards plus fines as high as £100.

A group of Essex residents in recent months has earned £800 by salvaging turpentine, pine oil and rubber from the Thames estuary.

The government points out that, even if things appear ruined by sea water, they can often be processed for use for other purposes. Dried fruits become cattle feed and rubber sent to the bottom in World War I has been recovered for use in the present conflict.

Farmer's Truck, Model of '05, Put Back in Service

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Tire rationing may force many people to ride bicycles or walk, but not Howard Bessmer, a farmer who lives near here.

Bessmer tested out his 1905 International Harvester truck, which runs on solid rubber tires.

The two cylinders in the engine under the driver's seat responded with a roar and the whole contraption quivered and shook.

With the coal oil head lamps rattling in their brackets, Bessmer pulled the throttle wide open and the ancient contraption responded with its top speed of 15 miles an hour.

Pueblos Ahead With Raid Warning Set-Up

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Civilian defense officials who started to set up an air raid precautions organization got there several centuries too late.

They found the identical system of organization used by the white man was used by Pueblos.

The setup includes head men, or wardens, assistents, spotters.

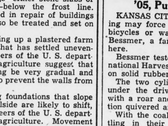
Hints on Farm Buildings

Farm buildings supported on wood posts frequently settle because of decay or the work of termites. Uneven settlement often is the cause of damage to wood framing.

To prevent uneven settling of farm buildings supported on wood posts, engineers of the U. S. department of agriculture suggest that the posts be treated against rot and insects and set on masonry footings—either stone slabs or concrete—below the frost line. Posts used in repair of buildings should also be treated and set on masonry.

In jacking up a plastered farm building that has settled unevenly, engineers of the U. S. department of agriculture suggest that the jacking be very gradual and uniform to prevent the walls from cracking.

Building foundations that slope with a hillside are likely to shift, say engineers of the U. S. department of agriculture. Movement can be stopped by under-pinning so that the new footings are horizontal, like steps. These should extend below the frost line.



Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This span of Maryland horses is working the same as ever. But their value to the owner, and the nation, has increased considerably.

Beachcombers Recover War Materials

LONDON.—Beachcombing is becoming a profitable business on the shores of Great Britain. The military of war transport has reminded the public that awards will be offered for cargo or equipment recovered from the sea or washed up on beaches, while failure to give notice of a chance for salvage may result in loss of awards plus fines as high as £100.

A group of Essex residents in recent months has earned £800 by salvaging turpentine, pine oil and rubber from the Thames estuary.

The government points out that, even if things appear ruined by sea water, they can often be processed for use for other purposes. Dried fruits become cattle feed and rubber sent to the bottom in World War I has been recovered for use in the present conflict.

Farmer's Truck, Model of '05, Put Back in Service

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Tire rationing may force many people to ride bicycles or walk, but not Howard Bessmer, a farmer who lives near here.

Bessmer tested out his 1905 International Harvester truck, which runs on solid rubber tires.

The two cylinders in the engine under the driver's seat responded with a roar and the whole contraption quivered and shook.

With the coal oil head lamps rattling in their brackets, Bessmer pulled the throttle wide open and the ancient contraption responded with its top speed of 15 miles an hour.

Pueblos Ahead With Raid Warning Set-Up

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Civilian defense officials who started to set up an air raid precautions organization got there several centuries too late.

They found the identical system of organization used by the white man was used by Pueblos.

The setup includes head men, or wardens, assistents, spotters.

Sails Torn Ship In Epic Voyage

Captain Tells of the Heroic Battle of Marblehead, Battered Cruiser.

AT AN EASTERN U. S. PORT.—Capt. Arthur G. Robinson, captain of the United States cruiser Marblehead, brought half around the world despite gaping wounds from Jap bombs, said that his ship underwent three hours of incessant bombing by at least 27 Japanese planes.

Interviewed in his office aboard the ship amid the din of riveters and workmen as her repairs proceeded, Captain Robinson said the ship had less than a 50-50 chance of getting back during the first eight or ten hours after the attack in the battle of Macassar strait.

The Marblehead was on a mission under orders of a Dutch admiral to intercept a large, well protected Japanese convoy which was en route to Macassar, the captain said.

"Its route our force was intercepted by a large fleet of land based enemy planes," he related. "The ships scattered and then it was a question of individual action.

"More than 27 Japanese planes began the attack on us and the attack continued with three hours of incessant bombing. We evaded them pretty well, with the exception of one unfortunate hit.

In Serious Situation.

"After we were hit, the ship was in a very serious situation because we were badly flooded, had two fires, and the main deck was covered with fuel oil and water. We had difficulty moving the wounded. The sick bay was completely demolished and we had to improvise a new one.

"Many of the men not detailed pitched in and helped pull the wounded out of the fire. Our steering gear was gone and other like came while our gear was damaged and we were turning in circles.

"The attack continued while all hands were trying to stop the rush of water. Anti-aircraft batteries were blazing away. I was trying to maneuver the ship as best as I could. My reaction was fatalistic. There we were going in circles and that's all there was to it.

"We steered her with the motors. We'd tickle her with the left propellor and then with the right, and we had her straightened we'd go full speed ahead."

Sailed 13,000 Miles.

The ship, which lost 15 men killed in the bombing, made port in the Netherlands East Indies, where temporary repairs were made, then proceeded to Ceylon for additional repairs. Later in South Africa, the ship was made seaworthy for its trip back to the United States. Its trip from the battle scene totaled 13,000 miles.

The skipper repeatedly praised his officers and crew for their "courage, stamina, and resourcefulness" and their "continued cheerfulness." He spent 60 hours continuously on the bridge without sleep during the battle and subsequent fight to reach port.

"Lieut. Comm. Martin J. Drury of Jamestown, R. I., in charge of damage control saved the ship. We had to have a bucket brigade of all hands to supplement the power pumps and the men bailed without stopping for 48 hours. We steered 500 miles without a rudder."

Shouts of 'Figone' Now Mean 'Come and Get It'

FORT F. E. WARREN, WYO.—The cry of "cheer and eat" or "Figone" have the same meaning for Company I, Fifth quartermaster training regiment, quartermaster replacement training center, at Fort Warren. It means it's time to eat.

Private Frank Figone's father owns a restaurant in Berkeley, Calif., and Mr. Figone likes the army so much he ships his son and Company I whole crates of grapefruit, oranges, apples, eggs and recently a roasted turkey.

When the boys cry "Figone," it means a fresh shipment has just arrived from California and everybody eats.

Tire Rationer Hears Advice His Office Gave

GRUNDY CENTER, IOWA.—Howard Dickerson's most embarrassing moment has to do with tires.

He was going along the highway at 70 miles an hour when a police man stopped him. The officer told him it wasn't against the law to go 70, it was hard on the tires.

"How would you like to have me report you to the tire rationing board in Grundy county?" he asked Nickerson.

Nickerson said he wouldn't like that at all. Nickerson is chairman of the Grundy county tire rationing board.

This Man Getting All Set for the Duration

SANTA FE, N. M.—Herbert Gerhart, clerk of the New Mexico supreme court, spent years nurturing a rubber plant he kept in a tub in the court building until the specimen reached a height of 15 feet. His project took on more point recently when he was appointed chairman of the county tire rationing board. "Maybe," mused Gerhart when he was notified of his appointment, "I can tap it for a tire or two."

Walls of Old Fort Pitt Found Intact

Bastion May Be Restored as National Park Feature.

PITTSBURGH—The walls of historic old Fort Pitt, built by the British in 1759, have been "frozen and preserved" since French and Indian war days, national park service officials have found after an inspection of test diggings here.

Digging under streets and railroad yards in the busy "Point" area of Pittsburgh, WPA workers have unearthed portions of the wall of the old bastion that once was the "Gateway to the West," in accordance with plans of the Point park commission to eventually turn the site into a park.

The findings were examined by Dr. A. R. Kelly, chief of the archeological division of the national park service, and Dr. T. Borreson, also of the NPS, expert on Eighteenth century fortifications, who helped restore the battlefields at Yorktown and Fort Niagara.

"I was surprised and pleased to see that the walls are in such a remarkable state of preservation," Dr. Kelly said. "It is remarkable that the Point has been so completely covered over with several feet of fill that has frozen conditions and preserved them."

Dr. Kelly said he considered the findings "highly significant" and that an inspection of the sections uncovered indicates that practically the entire fort can be excavated.

"The wall is the real goods," he declared. "It is practically as good as when built by the British 190-odd years ago."

The officials will report their findings to the national park service, which has been asked to sponsor a national park at the Point, where the Allegheny and Monongahela merge to form the Ohio river.

Wife of Mayor Saves Bet for Two Soldiers

DETROIT—A batch of cookies baked by Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries Jr., wife of Detroit's mayor, has won an argument for two army privates stationed at Savannah, Ga.

The privates, William Day and Robert Garden of Detroit, wrote Mrs. Jeffries that they had been bragging to a couple of fellow soldiers from Milwaukee that Detroit had the best cookies in the best beer, the best mayor, and so on until the Milwaukee lads bet the mayor's wife couldn't even bake cookies. The losers of the wager were to do the other's laundry for two weeks.

The letter was signed "hopefully yours," Mrs. Jeffries said, adding: "What can could I do? I baked a batch of cookies, fixed up a box and put in some cigarettes and candy. I wrote them a letter and so that there should be no doubt encloses an affidavit certifying that the 'cookies were made by Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries Jr.'"

Friends of the Detroit soldiers said they reported the cookies were delicious and the laundry service enjoyable.

Rush Work on War Building

Mammoth New Structure to House Some 30,000 Men and Women.

WASHINGTON.—A new tenant of the mammoth war department office building near completion across the Potomac peered through the dust at it and remarked, "Big, isn't it?"

Big is the word.

The pentagonal nest of buildings in Arlington county, Virginia, now about one-fifth finished, dwarfs the great pyramid of Cheops, which in its day was one of the world's wonders.

It covers as much ground as a good-sized farm.

It will have nearly 800,000 more square feet of floor space than New York's RCA building, listed in the World Almanac as the largest office edifice in existence.

To House 30,000 Workers.

It will house some 30,000 men and women—a "population" about that of Bristol, Conn., or Hutchinson, Kan.

Some 150 members of the army's ordnance department have just moved into one 800,000 square-foot section, completed six months ahead of schedule. They will be followed gradually by hundreds and then thousands more. Another section of the same size is now ready for occupancy and by the year's end, the war department hopes, the entire structure will be finished.

Completion of the first section of the sprawling, three-story building was a history-making achievement without parallel outside the pages of the Arabian Nights' tales or the annals of Paul Bunyan.

The contract was awarded last September 11. The first ground was broken four days later by huge mechanical diggers crawling over the 320-acre site like machine-age dragons. In the 7½ months since, some 13,000 workmen, aided by their jug-gernauts, have moved 2,500,000 cubic yards of earth, poured 225,000 cubic yards of concrete, driven more than 40,000 concrete pi